INFORMATION LETTER

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Freight Rate Hearings

Informed sources within the ICC stated late Friday that it is almost certain that hearings will be held on the railroads' petition to increase freight rates 25 percent, effective May 15, and that no action will be taken on the petition until an opportunity has been afforded interested persons and groups to present reasons why the freight rates should not be raised. Any person or group objecting to the increase should file a protest with the ICC by April 25. (Complete details on page 173.)

The amendment to M-81 was not issued during the week, as scheduled. Latest information from the office of the Administrator is that the amendment will be issued next Tuesday and printed in the *Federal Register* of April 24. The Association has arranged to distribute copies to the industry.

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Instead of holding an inter-agency meeting for the purpose of devising a method of housing and feeding transient labor as was the intention reported in last week's issue of the LETTER, NHA has called OWMR into consultation. OWMR has reported to the Association that they will see the problem through and that action looking to a final solution will be taken shortly.

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USDA, by Amendment 25 to WFO 42, has restricted canners of tuna, bonito, yellowtail and sardines to the use of soybean oil only on an ex-quota basis. Formerly, some cotton and peanut oil as well as soybean oil were used in canning these fish. Canners of these fish also are restricted to a 30-day inventory of soybean oil.

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Reports compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics this week reveal that the 1945 pack of canned pumpkin and squash was the smallest since 1938. The Division also reported that the 1945 tomato catsup pack was slightly less than 1944. (See stories on pages 175 and 177.)

House Action on OPA Extension

By a vote of 352 to 42, the House passed a bill April 18 to extend the Price and Stabilization Acts for a period of nine months from June 30, 1946, to March 31, 1947. During its consideration of the extension measure, a series of Administration-proposed amendments was adopted. First of these was a reduction in the requested period of extension of the two acts from one year to nine months. This amendment was adopted by a vote of 209 to 189.

Following the adoption of that amendment the House voted 259 to 137 to prohibit the establishment of any maximum price for any commodity below a price that will reflect to producers, processors, and distributors (including retailers) the sum of the current production, processing, and distributing costs as determined by established commercial accounting practices and a reasonable profit.

Next the House voted 288 to 166 to terminate price controls, in the case of agricultural commodities, within ten days following certification by the Secretary of Agriculture that supply is equal to domestic consumption. An alternative provision states that when production of a commodity for the past 12 months equals or exceeds the production during a base period of June, 1940, to July, 1941, such fact is to be certified by the Secretary of Agriculture and price controls are to be removed on the commodity and on all commodities for human consumption derived principally therefrom.

In the case of nonagricultural commodities price controls are to be terminated within ten days following certification by Industry Advisory Committees that pro- (See *House OPA Action*, page 176)

Appeal for Re-establishment of Canned Foods Essentiality

One of the principal difficulties in obtaining favorable consideration in efforts to obtain materials needed for canned food production is that since the close of hostilities food has not enjoyed the special considerations prevalent during the war. Consequently it is necessary to obtain, if possible, the re-establishment of "essentiality" for canned foods so as to obtain for the canning industry favorable consideration in the distribution of paper for labels, tinplate for containers, building materials and other supplies needed by the canning industry that are difficult to obtain. Efforts are being made to re-establish this favored position and to re-establish canned food in the "essential" classification.

Along these lines, Association President Fred A. Stare, who is a member of President Truman's Famine Relief Committee, is

writing the President calling attention to the necessity of re-establishing this "essentiality" of canned foods. Such favored action is required, Mr. Stare is pointing out, to enable the industry to obtain minimum operating supplies of tinplate, label paper, building materials, and other items difficult to obtain.

Meeting on Label Paper Shortage

Consistent with this type of endeavor and in response to an invitation of the Label Manufacturers Association, the National Canners Association on its own behalf, and as a representative of a number of State and local associations in the canning industry, met with other representatives of label users in a joint discussion of what has been reported as a critical label paper shortage situation, in Washington on April 18. Although total paper production is reported to be above theoretical mill capacity, label manufacturers state they are unable to get supplies of paper necessary to meet demands.

Cause of the label paper shortage was attributed mainly to the fact that ceiling prices on sheet paper used for printing labels are in an inequitable position with relation to roll paper used principally in the publishing industry. Another factor contributing to the shortage was stated to be price ceilings that drive skim milk into powdered milk, thus lessening the supply of casein needed as a coating for quality labels. Additionally, it was brought out that a number of mills that formerly produced label paper have been taken over by publishing concerns and no longer produce for the label manufacturing trade.

Following the discussion a representative of the Department of Agriculture was called upon to present the problem to the Civilian Production Administration and the Office of Price Administration. The National Canners Association is assisting the Label Manufacturers Association in whatever follow-up efforts may be necessary.

Report on Pallets Issued

The Bureau of Standards has just issued a report entitled, "Progress in the Simplification of Materials Handling of Packaged Merchandise" which summarizes the activities of the Bureau in cooperation with various groups concerned to establish a simplified list of recommended types and sizes of pallets used in handling packaged merchandise including canned foods.

The report states that while "there are many differences of opinions regarding the sizes which should be adopted as standard in the handling and transportation of canned foods from processors to distributors' warehouses, in view of the widespread interest in the subject, definite recommendations will be forthcoming in the near future that will meet with general approval of the industry."

Copies of the report may be obtained by writing W. E. Braithwaite, Division of Simplified Practice, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Stocks Held in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruit in cold storage on April 1, 1946, totaled 320,175,000 pounds as compared with 344,026,000 pounds on March 1, 1946, and 193,786,000 pounds on April 1, 1945, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Frozen vegetable stocks on April 1, 1946, totaled 146,623,000 pounds as against 156,274,000 pounds on March 1, 1946, and 99,967,000 pounds on April 1, 1945. The following table furnishes details by commodities:

	Apr. 1, 1945	Mar. 1, 1946	Apr. 1, 1946
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
FROZEN FRUITS	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*
Apples	46,066	65,950	63,531
Blackberries	5,725	14,458	12,379
Cherries	17,986	18,194	15,848
Young, Logan, Boysen	5,276	6,554	5,958
Raspberries	7,774	11,117	10,471
Strawberries	11,533	15,811	13,769
Grapes	9,876	14,784	11,674
Plums and prunes	9,516	15,050	14,789
Peaches	18,410	57,868	56,037
Fruit juices and purees	15,174	24,919	23,729
Apricots	.....	27,836	24,587
Blueberries	.....	16,974	15,608
All other fruits	46,450	54,511	51,795
Total	193,786	344,026	320,175
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	2,708	5,631	4,755
Beans, lima	6,498	9,941	9,274
Beans, snap	8,414	11,673	10,918
Broccoli	6,020	10,364	14,325
Cauliflower	3,671	4,353	4,994
Corn, sweet	12,116	15,801	13,421
Peas, green	19,899	37,209	30,088
Spinach	11,143	14,364	16,030
Brussels sprouts	2,112	4,046	3,863
Pumpkin and squash	5,462	4,861	5,589
Baked beans	1,078	1,158	931
Vegetable purees	582	489	394
All other vegetables	20,274	36,394	32,041
Total	99,967	156,274	146,623

To Increase Can Prices

Producers of packers' tin cans and condensed milk cans may apply to the Office of Price Administration for permission to modify their maximum prices by changes in discounts, special allowances and credit terms, OPA announced April 16. The action, which was taken through the issuance of Amendment 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 350, will not increase the general level of prices for packers' tin cans and milk cans, the agency emphasized.

Permission will be granted, however, only when the changes proposed by the producer will be compensated by appropriate reductions in the applicants' maximum prices for the commodities. Moreover, the changes should provide a price structure that meets the producer's needs in the postwar period, OPA said.

In the past these producers have been required to follow the same pricing practices as they used during the base period, October 1-15, 1941. The change is necessary, the agency explained, because in some cases changes since the base period have made these pricing practices unsatisfactory.

Canned Fruit and Vegetable Exports Listed for Two Months

United States exports of canned vegetables in February amounted to 20,768,211 pounds with a value of $1,497,192, as compared with January exports of 24,998,693 pounds with a value of $2,391,436, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week.

February exports of canned fruits amounted to 5,319,048 pounds valued at $734,284, as compared with January exports of 10,785,144 pounds valued at $1,487,795.

A total of 1,245,840 gallons of canned fruit juices, valued at $599,705 were exported during February, as against January exports of 2,006,075 gallons valued at $1,195,894.

USDA Issues New Contract Form

U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a new contract form, known as Form PMA-100, "Standard Contract Conditions." The new form will be used in making purchases of canned foods and will supersede the currently-used Form PBT-400.

New Tomato Cannery Started

Brady Tomatoes, Inc., a new cannery which will be operated by Kenneth N. Rider, John M. Rider, G. A. Charles, and Marion Jones, will begin operation this season at Martinsville, Indiana.

Seehof with Citrus Canner

C. A. Seehof, who was formerly with the Ordnance Division of the Army, has joined the sales department of Citrus Products Co., Plant City, Fla.

Railroads Seek 25 Percent Increase in Freight Rates

The American railroads, through the Association of American Railroads, have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in freight rates, effective May 15, representing approximately a 25 percent increase straight across the board, except for such items as fresh fruits and vegetables and sugar. The requested increase on these commodities is a maximum of 15 cents per hundredweight on fresh fruits and vegetables and 10 cents per hundredweight on sugar. ICC has the petition under consideration.

The petition, calling for an investigation into the level of railway rates, fares and charges, declared higher revenues are imperative to meet the "critical situation" resulting from the combination of increased wages of railroad employees, increased and increasing prices for materials and supplies and a severe decline in traffic revenues with freight rates still at prewar levels and passenger fares only slightly higher than before the war.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration probably will intervene in behalf of shippers on the basis that the increased freight rates would automatically force up the price of all commodities hauled by railroads. Also, it is doubtful that ICC will grant the railroads' petition without first affording an opportunity for public hearings and giving shippers time to argue their cases, government sources in Washington state.

On citrus and other fruits and vegetables, the railroads want the privilege of working out a readjustment of rates from Florida and Texas to North Atlantic ports to reflect a combination of truck-boat charges, the petition states.

OPA Studies Rate Increase

The railroads' petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 25 per cent increase in freight rates, effective May 15, is being studied by the Office of Price Administration to determine the position of the agency with respect to it, Paul Porter, OPA Administrator, said this week.

"The required 30-day notice of the proposed increase was filed with OPA April 15, and we are now studying the financial data submitted by the railroads in support of their request and will examine effects of the proposed increase on the cost of living," Mr. Porter said.

"Obviously, such a large increase would result in substantial increases in the prices of some products, shipping costs of which are a major factor. Our studies will reveal the extent to which prices would be affected by the increase, which the railroads estimate would add $625,000,000 to their revenue in the remaining months of 1946.

"OPA is authorized to intervene in such rate increase cases when the increases would have inflationary results or would disrupt the national stabilization policies.

"In the past, OPA has been instrumental in averting costly freight rate increases. Suspension of previous freight rate increases in the spring of 1943 for six months beginning May 15, 1943, and subsequent extensions, saved the government and other shippers during the war an estimated $325,000,000 annually."

OPA Grants Increased Prices for Jams, Jellies, Preserves

Processors may increase their maximum prices for fruit preserves, jams, jellies and apple butter, to reflect the one-half cent per pound increase in the price of sugar granted February 10, the Office of Price Administration announced this week. The one-half cent increase in the price of sugar results in a cost increase of 1½ to 2 percent, depending on the flavor and kind of raw material used, to jam and jelly producers. The action was taken in Amendment 3 to Supplement 15 to Food Products Regulation 1.

To require processors to absorb the increased cost of sugar would discourage the maximum production which is necessary to an effective transition to a peacetime economy, OPA said. It would reduce their net profits below the intended return. Ceiling prices established November 23, 1945, were calculated to return to the preserve industry profits at least equal to the average on sales earned in 1943 less 2 percent.

Under this action, effective April 16, 1946, a processor must not figure a new maximum price on an item until he has a no-balance inventory of the item processed from sugar purchased at maximum prices prevailing before February 10, 1946, the date of the increase in the cost of sugar.

Processors are required to file a report with OPA, Washington 25, D. C., on each item for which a price is refigured. This report must be filed before sales or deliveries of the item can be made. It must contain a description of the item, its old price, the increased cost, its new price and a statement that there is a no-balance inventory of the item processed from sugar purchased at prices prevailing prior to February 10, 1946.

DR. A. C. HUNTER DIES

Bacteriologist Had Won Respect of Food Industry in 28-Year Career with Food and Drug

Dr. Albert C. Hunter, 53, Chief of the Division of Microbiology, U. S. Food and Drug Administration, whose contributions to the science of bacteriology and allied fields were outstanding, died April 13 at his home at Hillendale, Md., following a heart attack. A native of East Providence, R. I., and a graduate of Rhode Island State College and Brown University, he had been associated with the Food and Drug Act for 28 years as a bacteriologist.

Dr. Hunter entered government service when he joined the staff of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture in 1918. He was taken into the Food and Drug Administration when it was established in 1927.

As a recognized authority on food and drug bacteriology, food poisoning, food plant sanitation, and public health, he was author of numerous scientific papers in his field.

Dr. Hunter was a member of the Society of American Bacteriologists, a Fellow of the American Public Health Association, a member of the Institute of Food Technologists, the Washington Academy of Science, and Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity.

His conduct of his duties as a food and drug official always was characterized by fairness and a cooperative attitude and his contacts with canning and other food industries won him universal respect.

This was particularly demonstrated in his handling some 12 years ago of an outbreak of food poisoning, the source of which was imported canned onions from Italy. Dr. Hunter was instrumental in locating the imported supply and isolating it from American markets, thus preventing further outbreaks, and he participated in governmental action which resulted in the Italian Government requiring the use by its food processors of safe times and temperatures such as had been developed by the National Canners Association and the laboratories of the can manufacturers for the use of American canners.

The loss of Dr. Hunter is particularly felt now by those in charge of the Association's current plant sanitation program, toward which he had demonstrated his characteristic helpful cooperation and approval.

DRY BEAN, PEA SUPPLY

Distribution Allocations for Second Quarter Much Less than for Same Period Last Year

The supply of dry beans and peas allocated for distribution during the April-June quarter will be sharply below the amounts distributed during the corresponding quarter of last year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week. Dry beans allocated for distribution during the second quarter total 1,278,000 bags (100 pounds each) compared with a total disappearance of 5,007,000 bags during the corresponding quarter of 1945. Allocations of dry peas total 1,048,000 bags compared with a disappearance of 4,319,000 bags during the second quarter of 1945.

The short 1945 bean crop and the unusually early movement into distribution channels have necessitated the lower allocations of beans in the second quarter of 1946 as compared with the heavy disappearance in the second quarter of 1945 when large exports were made from stockpile.

Fewer dry peas are available for allocation during the April-June quarter compared with the corresponding quarter last year because the 1945 crop was substantially below the 1944 crop and heavy export shipments have been made during previous quarters to meet the urgent requirements of foreign claimants.

Dry Beans. Allocations of dry beans to all claimants have been reduced. Civilians will receive about 900,000 bags during the second quarter, or 56 percent of their estimated requirements. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, civilians have been allocated 9,338,000 bags or 80 percent of their requirements. The 1945 crop totaled only 12,300,000 bags (cleaned basis).

The military services have been allocated only 23,000 bags during the second quarter of this year compared with 590,000 bags for the second quarter of 1945. United States territories are allocated 73,000 bags compared with a disappearance of 181,000 bags during the corresponding quarter of last year.

Practically no dry beans are available for allocation to foreign claimants during the second quarter, but substantial shipments will be made to major foreign claimants during this quarter against previous allocations. These shipments may total 210,000 bags.

Procurement to meet past commitments to foreign claimants is proving difficult. Most of the 1945 crop has moved past the point in domestic distribution channels where recapture is practicable. In these circumstances only 50,000 bags of baby lima beans have been reserved for new allocation during the second quarter to export claimants willing to accept this type of beans.

Dry Peas. Allocations of 1,048,000 bags of dry peas during the second quarter will meet about 60 percent of most requirements. To make the maximum portion of this total available for export, the civilian allocation is held to 60,000 bags compared with 225,000 bags during the corresponding quarter last year. Dry peas are a minor item in the U. S. civilian diet and substantial stocks have already moved into civilian distribution channels. The allocation to the military services is 8,000 bags.

Total allocations for exports and shipments amount to 710,000 bags, as follows: U. S. territories, 1,700 bags; Army civilian feeding, 14,000 bags; France, 254,000 bags; UNRRA, 366,000 bags; other export outlets, 74,000 bags. These allocations are all on a commercial basis except the quantity for UNRRA.

SWEET CORN FOR CANNING

Indicated Acreage about 5.3 Percent Greater Than Last Year USDA Reveals

Reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from processors of sweet corn indicate an increase above the 1945 planted acreage of 5.3 percent in the plantings for 1946. Should these plans of late March be carried out in the various States, the acreage planted to sweet corn for canning and freezing will total 556,140 acres in 1946 compared with 528,300 acres in 1945 and an average of 433,200 acres for the preceding 10-year (1935-44) period.

Processors in practically all of the important States except Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska show an increase in the acreage intended for 1946 over 1945. The largest percentage increase for this year is indicated for the Northwestern States consisting of Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Utah. Nearly 13 percent more acreage is intended for this year than was planted last year. In the Northeastern States consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania, about 10 percent more acreage may be contracted and planted in 1946 than was planted in 1945. Increases over last year in most of the remaining important States range from 5 percent to 18 percent.

Abandonment of acreage planted to sweet corn for processing has averaged about 6 percent annually during the past 10 years. If this average loss is assumed for 1946, a planting of 556,140 acres would result in about 522,770 acres for harvest. This compares with 480,220 acres harvested in 1945 and an average of 405,340 acres for the preceding 10-year (1935-44) period.

The 10-year (1935-44) average yield of sweet corn for processing is 2.32 tons per acre. The harvest of 522,770 acres in 1946 with yields in line with the 10-year average of 2.32 tons per acre, would result in a production of about 1,212,800 tons. This would compare with the 1945 production of 1,131,100 tons and an average production of 935,320 tons for the preceding 10-year (1935-44) period.

The following table shows, by States, the acreage which would result if processors' March intentions are carried out in 1946. Since these plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of the acreage planted for this season. They are rather, a measure of the acreage which processors will attempt to contract or grow in 1946.

State and group	1945 revised	1946 indicated
	Acres	*Acres*
Maine	13,200	14,500
New Hampshire	450	500
Vermont	1,030	1,140
New York	28,000	31,900
Pennsylvania	13,100	13,100
NORTH ATLANTIC	55,780	61,140
Ohio	20,100	23,700
Indiana	39,000	43,000
Illinois	69,100	78,100
Michigan	4,200	5,000
Wisconsin	105,700	111,000
Minnesota	97,900	93,000
Iowa	52,000	51,000
Nebraska	4,300	3,600
NORTH CENTRAL	392,900	409,000
Delaware	3,200	3,400
Maryland	39,800	41,400
Virginia	700	700
SOUTH ATLANTIC	43,700	45,500
Idaho	7,100	7,300
Utah	2,000	2,100
Washington	12,900	15,200
Oregon	5,400	6,300
WESTERN	27,400	30,900
Other States	8,520	9,600
U. S. Total	528,300	556,140

Heinz Official Dies

Horace H. Brooks, head of the meat products department for the H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., died in that city recently of burns suffered while fighting a brush fire. Mr. Brooks had been with the Heinz Co. since 1914 and had been in charge of its meat products department since 1926.

Stocks of Canned Peas

Civilian stocks of canned peas in canners' hands April 1, 1946, totaled 2,347,005 actual cases equivalent to 2,422,000 cases, basis No. 2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with April 1, 1945, stocks of 1,088,000 cases basis No. 2's.

Shipments of canned peas during March, 1946, were 1,281,446 actual cases, equivalent to 1,326,000 cases, basis No. 2's. Shipments of canned peas in March, 1945, were 812,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

The table shown below is based on reports from canners who packed about 87 percent of the 1945 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

SUPPLY, STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS (BASIS 24/2's)

	1944-45 Cases	1945-46 Cases
Carryover stocks June 1	700,000	131,000
Pack	31,524,000	39,649,000
Total supply	32,224,000	39,780,000
Government purchases	12,577,000	*3,820,000
Civilian supply	19,647,000	35,960,000
Civilian stocks Apr. 1	1,088,000	2,422,000
Shipments during March	812,000	1,326,000
Shipments June 1-Apr. 1	18,559,000	33,538,000

* Revised government purchases from 1945 pack.

STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS BY AREAS (ACTUAL CASES)

Areas	Stocks, Mar. 1, 1946 Cases	Stocks, Apr. 1, 1946 Cases	Shipments during Mar. 1946 Cases
New York and Maine:			
Alaskas	262	100	162
Sweets	260,281	159,959	100,322
Mid-Atlantic:			
Alaskas	44,676	25,859	18,817
Sweets	54,961	35,334	19,627
Mid-West:			
Alaskas	878,539	501,591	376,948
Sweets	1,326,332	869,892	456,440
Western:			
Alaskas	33,007	23,797	9,210
Sweets	1,030,393	730,473	299,920
Total U. S.:			
Alaskas	956,484	551,347	405,137
Sweets	2,671,967	1,795,658	876,309

Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Civilian stocks of canned sweet corn in canners' hands April 1, 1946, were 3,022,032 actual cases, equivalent to 2,834,000 cases basis No. 2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with April 1, 1945, civilian stocks of 1,660,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

Shipments by canners of sweet corn in March, 1946, were 1,553,014 actual cases, equivalent to 1,481,000 cases, basis No. 2's. Shipments of canned sweet corn in March, 1945, were 1,063,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

The table shown below is based on reports from canners who packed about 80 percent of the 1945 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting to the Division:

SUPPLY, STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS (BASIS 24/2's)

	1944-45 Cases	1945-46 Cases
Carryover stocks Aug. 1	400,000	100,000
Pack	25,089,100	28,236,900
Total supply	25,489,100	28,336,900
Government purchases	7,160,000	*750,000
Civilian supply	18,329,100	27,586,900
Civilian stocks Apr. 1	1,660,000	2,834,000
Shipments during Mar.	1,063,000	1,481,000
Shipments Aug. 1-Apr. 1	16,669,100	24,752,900

* Estimated government purchases from 1945 pack.

STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS BY AREAS (ACTUAL CASES)

Areas	Total civilian stocks Mar. 1, 1946 Cases	Total civilian stocks Apr. 1, 1946 Cases	Civilian shipments Mar., 1946 Cases
Eastern States:			
Cream style—			
White	83,854	40,113	43,741
Golden	392,620	244,989	147,631
Whole grain—			
Golden	249,528	165,831	83,697
White	26,304	16,596	9,708
Western States:			
Cream style—			
White	474,237	305,863	168,374
Golden	1,507,139	1,103,144	403,995
Whole grain—			
Golden	1,813,436	1,137,646	675,790
White	27,928	7,850	20,078
Total Eastern	752,306	467,529	284,777
Total Western	3,822,740	2,554,503	1,268,237
Total U. S.	4,575,046	3,022,032	1,553,014

1945-46 Tomato Catsup Pack

The 1945-46 pack of tomato catsup was slightly smaller than last year, totalling 11,484,022 actual cases compared with the 1944-45 pack of 11,688,265 actual cases. Details of the packs by can sizes, as reported by all canners known to have packed tomato catsup, are shown below:

	1944-45 Cases	1945-46 Cases
Glass bottles:		
8 Z	183,695	.....
12 Z	17,468	.....
14 Z tall	404,902	262,078
14 Z medium	5,888,297	6,886,025
14 Z stubby	2,302,307	2,879,418
No. 10 tin	2,577,159	1,398,302
Misc. tin and glass	314,437	58,199
Total	11,688,265	11,484,022

Tait Heads Meat Canners

T. C. Tait, head of the canned meats department of Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., was reelected president of the National Meat Canners Association at its recent meeting. Other officers elected at the same time are: Vice president—R. M. Smith, Wilson Co.; secretary—J. Emmett Clair, Republic Food Products Co.; and treasurer—W. J. Foell, Foell Packing Co., all of Chicago.

Weekly Meat Board Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended April 13 totaled 234,000,000 pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Meat Board. This production was 4 percent less than the 245,000,000 pounds for the preceding week and 11 percent below the 263,000,000 pounds produced during last year.

Canned Tomato Juice Stocks

The civilian supply of canned tomato juice, canned tomato juice cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 percent or more tomato juice totaled 28,409,000 cases, basis 24/2's, for the 1945-46 marketing season, as compared with 17,009,000 cases, basis 24/2's, for the previous corresponding marketing season, the N.C.A. Division of Statistics reports. Civilian stocks on April 1, 1946, totaled 2,290,000 cases, basis 24/2's. These compare with the April 1, 1945, civilian stocks of 2,321,000 cases, basis 24/2's.

Civilian shipments from August 1, 1945, to April 1, 1946, of the current marketing season totaled 26,119,000 cases, basis 24/2's, as compared with 14,688,000 cases, basis 24/2's, during the corresponding period of the 1944-45 marketing season.

The details of supplies, stocks and shipments of canned tomato juice, tomato juice cocktail and mixtures containing 70 percent or more tomato juice, as compiled from reports from 90 percent of the canners known to have packed these products during 1945, follow:

SUPPLY, STOCKS, AND SHIPMENTS (BASIS 24/2's)

	1944-45 Cases	1945-46 Cases
Carryover stocks, Aug. 1	200,000	200,000
Pack	30,809,000	28,389,000
Total supply	31,009,000	28,589,000
Government purchases	14,000,000	*180,000
Civilian supply	17,009,000	28,409,000
Civilian stocks, Apr. 1	2,321,000	2,290,000
Shipments, during Mar.	1,085,000	1,113,000
Shipments, Aug. 1-Apr. 1	14,688,000	26,119,000

* Revised government purchases from 1945 pack.

STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS BY CAN SIZES (ACTUAL CASES)

Sizes	Cans per case	Total civilian stocks Mar. 1, 1946 Cases	Total civilian stocks Apr. 1, 1946 Cases	Civilian shipment Mar., 1946 Cases
No. 300	48	482	286	196
No. 2	24	1,327,391	875,500	451,891
No. 2 cyl.	24	1	.....	1
No. 3 cyl.	12	1,203,342	812,504	390,838
No. 10	6	407,625	284,171	123,454
Misc. tin	..	10	.....	10
Glass	..	16,295	12,076	4,219
Total(actual cases)	..	2,955,146	1,984,537	970,609
Total(basis 24/2's)	..	3,403,000	2,290,000	1,113,000

CONGRESS SUMMARY

While the Senate this week passed the National Housing bill, adopted the conference report on the Philippines Trade bill, and debated the British loan, a rebellious House sought to virtually emasculate the present Price Control Act, and thereby stripping the Federal Government of its wartime authority to establish prices on commodities, services, and rents. Full description of the House-passed OPA bill appears on page 171. Other legislative actions are summarized below.

Case Bill Reported

A formal report by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on the so-called Case bill was submitted to the Senate on April 15 along with a minority report recommending the adoption of several amendments to the Committee's bill. The proposal reported by the majority of the Committee would establish a federal mediation board in the Department of Labor to which would be transferred the present Conciliation Service. The proposed board would direct all federal mediation activities outside of those concerning the railroads. The only punitive provision of the Committee's bill would make interference with the hauling of perishable produce to market a crime.

Amendments recommended by the minority (Senators Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey) would:

1. Provide, in the case of federal mediation board intervention in a labor dispute, for employers and employees to withhold lockout or strike action for a period of not more than 60 days. The 60-day period would cover the time spent in collective bargaining and in Mediation Board efforts toward settlement of the dispute.

2. Authorize the President to establish emergency fact-finding commissions, on the recommendation of the board, in the case of disputes threatening a stoppage of public utility services.

3. Make unions suable as legal entities in the Federal courts for violation of contracts. Employees who engage in wildcat strikes would loose their status under the Wagner Act. In such cases the union would not be liable.

4. Make so-called secondary boycotts or strikes subject to the anti-trust laws.

5. Eliminate from Wagner Act coverage unions of supervisory employees.

6. Make the following acts unlawful —(a) by violence or threats to prevent any person from quitting or continuing employment or from entering or leaving any place of employment; (b) to engage in industrial espionage; (c) to employ any strikebreaker or strikebreaking agency; (d) to act as or employ an armed guard during or in anticipation of any labor disute; and (e) to utilize any explosives or firearms in connection with any labor dispute.

Business Censuses

A bill (H. R. 5857) to combine the two-year census of manufacturers and the 10-year census of business and distribution into a five-year census, to grant specific statutory authority for the Census Bureau to make the monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys which have heretofore been made under general authority, and to grant the Bureau specific authority to collect and publish statistics on marriages, annulments, and divorces, was reported to the House on April 16 by the Committee on Census.

Water Pollution Bill

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors reported favorably on April 13 a bill (H. R. 6024) directing the United States Public Health Service to establish reasonable standards of cleanliness for and reasonable minimum treatment requirements of wastes discharged directly or indirectly into the navigable waters of the United States. The bill also authorizes annual appropriations of $100,000,000 for loans and grants to local government agencies and for loans to industrial enterprises for the construction of treatment works. The loans to industrial enterprises, at a rate not less than four percent, would be contingent upon the authorization of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the appropriate State health authority giving their approval of the project.

Other provisions of the measure would give the consent of Congress to the formation of interstate compacts to control water pollution, set up a Water Pollution Advisory Board composed of representatives of the War, Interior, Commerce, and Agriculture Departments, direct the Surgeon General to prepare comprehensive programs for eliminating or reducing the pollution and improving the sanitary condition of the surface and underground waters in the States, and make it a public or common nuisance to discharge or deposit any waste injurious to health or navigation into the navigable waters.

The Water Pollution Advisory Board would act under the chairmanship of the Surgeon General or his representative and it would review the policies and programs of the Public Health Service and make recommendations.

Actions under the "common or public nuisance" declaration of the bill could be brought only upon the request of the Surgeon General and by a United States attorney as an action in equity in the proper United States courts. The bill would prohibit the institution of such court cases until two years after enactment and to a period of six months following written notice from the Surgeon General stating that if the nuisance is continued beyond a specified date an action will be brought to abate or prevent the pollution.

HOUSE OPA ACTION

(*Concluded from page* 171)

duction equals, during the past 12 months, the production during the above base period. Where products are not represented by Industry Advisory Committees, price control would be lifted under the same conditions upon certification by the President.

An amendment to terminate food subsidies by four reductions in payments of 25 percent each, the reductions to take place each 45 days beginning on June 30, 1946, was voted by the House, 245 to 150. In thus terminating subsidy payments on foods, the amendment proposes that price adjustments shall be made for each subsidy reduction. The amendment further provides that modifications are to be made in the maximum prices of agricultural commodities to reflect all increases in costs to the producers incurred since January 1, 1941 and in no event are maximum prices to be established below support prices.

Termination of all livestock and meat subsidy payments and a provision for a compensating increase in maximum prices for meats was adopted by a vote of 214 to 182. The termination of the subsidy program would take effect on June 30, 1946.

Finally, the House adopted by a vote of 214 to 183 a provision prohibiting a reduction in wholesale trade discounts in establishing maximum prices in situations where the principal commodities of wholesalers were restricted by government regulations that resulted in a volume reduction of 75 percent or more.

The House refused by a vote of 172 to 223 to prohibit the issuance of regulations, orders, directives, or allocations with respect to livestock or its edible products.

While the House was debating and acting on amendments to the Price Control and Stabilization Acts, the Senate Banking Committee was holding hearings on these subjects, and now will have before it the House bill in addition to the Administration bill.

SNAP BEANS FOR CANNING

Slight Reduction in Planted Acreage Indicated This Year, BAE Report Shows

A reduction of about 2 percent from the acreage planted to snap beans for processing in 1945 is indicated for 1946 by reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics from canners and freezers giving information on the acreage they intend to contract or plant this year. Should these plans of late March be carried out in the various States, the acreage planted to snap beans for processing will total 143,880 acres. This compares with the 1945 planted acreage of 146,520 acres and the 10-year (1935-44) average of 94,990 acres.

If loss of acreage in 1946 is about in line with the average loss for the last 10-years, or 6.4 percent, a planting of 143,880 acres would result in about 134,700 acres for harvest.

The following table shows, by States, the acreages which would result if these late March intentions materialize. Since these early season plans may be modified before plantings are actually made they are not to be considered as estimates of the 1946 planted acreages.

State and group	1945 revised	1946 indicated
	Acres	*Acres*
Maine	2,900	3,450
New York	16,800	17,000
New Jersey	4,400	4,800
Pennsylvania	5,800	5,500
NORTH ATLANTIC	29,900	30,750
Indiana	1,000	500
Michigan	7,100	8,000
Wisconsin	10,500	12,200
Missouri	1,100	1,200
NORTH CENTRAL	19,700	21,900
Delaware	2,000	2,000
Maryland	14,000	13,900
Virginia	2,600	2,500
North Carolina	2,000	1,700
South Carolina	8,300	8,300
Georgia	2,200	2,200
Florida	13,300	8,500
SOUTH ATLANTIC	41,400	36,100
Tennessee	4,800	4,300
Mississippi	1,200	1,200
Arkansas	16,000	16,800
Louisiana	3,500	3,800
Oklahoma	9,500	9,900
Texas	9,000	8,000
SOUTH CENTRAL	44,000	44,000
Colorado	1,450	1,600
Utah	600	500
Washington	1,800	1,900
Oregon	4,500	4,600
California	1,060	880
WESTERN	9,410	9,480
Other States	2,110	1,650
U. S. total	146,520	143,880

Forthcoming Meetings

April 30—Wisconsin Canners Safety Institute, Shroeder Hotel, Milwaukee.

May 1—Wisconsin Canners Association, General Meeting, Milwaukee.

May 6-8—American Spice Trade Association, 40th Annual Meeting, Hotel Astor, New York, N. Y.

June 2-4—Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, 36th Annual Convention, Drake Hotel, Chicago.

June 3—Michigan Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Traverse City.

June 17—Mayonnaise and Salad Dressing Manufacturers Association, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

June 17-19—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Mid-year Meeting, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pa.

June 20—National Pickle Packers Association, Mid-year Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

July 10-20—Indiana Canners Association, Technicians' School, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Canned Pumpkin and Squash Pack for 1945 Shows Decrease

The 1945 pack of canned pumpkin and squash was only 62 percent of the 1944 pack, and was the smallest since 1938, the N.C.A. Division of Statistics reported this week. The 1945 pack totaled 1,324,675 actual cases, equivalent to 1,849,000 cases basis No. 2's. This compares with the 1944 pack of 2,127,374 actual cases, equivalent to 2,977,000 cases basis No. 2's.

Details of the 1945 pack by areas and can sizes follow:

	24/2½	6/10	Total
Ohio	98,479	.....	98,479
Indiana	83,207	35,555	118,762
Illinois	215,866	49,185	265,051
Iowa and Nebraska	44,074	.....	44,074
Utah and Idaho	25,581	.....	25,581
Oregon and Washington	149,431	20,105	169,536
Other States	361,509	200,707	*603,192
Total U. S.	978,147	305,552	1,324,675

* Includes 6,180 cases of 24/2's and 34,796 cases of miscellaneous tin and glass.

Clair Receives Promotion

J. Emmett Clair, has been elected general manager of Republic Food Products Co., Chicago, Ill., succeeding the late John M. Clair. In his new position, Mr. Clair will supervise the direct sales, advertising and merchandising policies of Republic Food Products Co. He has been a vice president of the company for several years and has been its sales manager since 1923.

Indicated Commercial Truck Crop Production Is Greater

An aggregate tonnage 10 percent greater than 1945 and 47 percent above the 10-year (1935-44) average is indicated in the earlier spring acreage of commercial truck crops for fresh market, according to the April 1 report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This tonnage is expected to be harvested from an acreage 8 percent greater than the corresponding 1945 acreage and 20 percent above the average, the Department stated.

Indicated tonnage of 1946 spring crops, expressed as percentages of 1945 and the 10-year averages respectively, are as follows: Early spring asparagus, 105 and 94; early and mid-spring snap beans, 104 and 103; beets, 103 and 64; early spring cabbage, 82 and 122; carrots, 106 and 171; cauliflower, 101 and 135; celery, 123 and 180; early spring cucumbers, 129 and 168; eggplant, 137 and 283; early spring lettuce, 114 and 154; early spring onions, 130 and 131; early spring green peas, 112 and 83; green peppers, 123 and 231; shallots, 69 and 50; spinach, 104 and 100; early spring tomatoes, 111 and 220; and the combined total of the preceding 16 crops, 110 and 147.

Birds Eye-Snider Promotions

The Birds Eye-Snider Division of General Foods Corp., last week announced the appointments of G. O. Bailey as staff vice president, J. E. Guinane as vice president in charge of production, H. J. Humphrey as vice president in charge of research and development, and H. E. Apple, Jr., as manager of the eastern production division at Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Bailey has been with Birds Eye-Snider and its predecessor companies since 1920. Mr. Guinane joined General Foods as plant superintendent of the Gloucester, Mass., plant of General Seafoods in 1926. He became connected with Birds Eye-Snider in 1931 as production manager in Boston and was transferred to the New York office in 1932.

Mr. Humphrey has been with the firm since 1926 and was in charge of frozen food research.

Bishop Joins Deerfield

Melvin Bishop, formerly with the Army Quartermaster Corps at Chicago, has been named head of the field contracting and fresh produce purchasing department of Deerfield Packing Corp., Seabrook Farms, N. J.

Fisheries and Wildlife Branch Created in State Department

Announcement was made this week by the State Department that it had established within its International Resources Division a Fisheries and Wildlife Branch which will have the authority in the formulation and coordination of policy and action in International fisheries and wildlife matters and agreements. The establishment of this new fisheries and wildlife branch was advocated by the Association in a letter to the Department last August. Text of the Association's recommendation is as follows:

"That there be established in the Department of State an adequately staffed and active fisheries office. There was no direct question of particular personnel, but a strong desire that there be in the Department proper cognizance, at the policy making level, of the economic, political, national defense, and conservation factors affecting the welfare of the industry and of the many thousands of people engaged in it. In this same connection, it is strongly felt that such fisheries group or office should have the power to initiate action as well as to serve in an advisory capacity when requested."

In the fulfillment of its functions, the Fisheries and Wildlife Branch will coordinate the interests and responsibilities of the various federal departments and agencies in connection with the international aspects of fisheries and wildlife.

OPA Makes Minor Changes in Ceilings for Processed Beans

Minor changes in the price regulation covering processed beans were announced April 17 by the Office of Price Administration through the issuance of Amendment 4 to Supplement 2 to Food Products Regulation 1, effective April 22. The action makes no changes in maximum prices of these products at any sales level, OPA said.

The amendment brings up to date the individual adjustment provision for processed beans by making it similar to such provisions covering other processed fruit and vegetable items. The principal change is that the individual adjustment provision now applies to both civilian and government sales of processed beans. Limitations and standards by which these adjustments may be made in processors' prices to civilian distributors and government agencies are given in the revised regulation.

In both cases, the individual processors' current earnings position is compared with a stated figure determined from the earnings of the industry as a whole during the base period for pricing purposes instead of requiring comparison with the individual's own position during a different base period. Only the designated or maximum raw material prices upon which the processor's maximum prices generally are based may be included in the cost figures. Provision also is made for application of adjusted prices to government contracts entered into at or about the time of filing applications for adjustment of maximum prices.

Under the new amendment, the definition for processed beans is changed to include processed beans with meat or vegetable compounds. The new definition does not mean that the same price as that for pork and beans is applicable to any substitute but permits such products to be priced under Supplement 2 to Food Products Regulation No. 1, OPA stated.

Cuban Sugar Negotiations

Cuban delegates to the sugar conference are expected to return to Washington next week to resume negotiations in connection with the United States proposal to purchase the 1946-47 Cuban sugar crops, U. S. Department of Agriculture officials announced Friday. In the meantime, raw sugar shipments from Cuba and Puerto Rico have been resumed, and cargoes are coming in at an increased rate, as an effort is being made to make up for strike delays occurring in American sugar refineries at the beginning of the month, these officials state.

Canned Foods Absolved in the Death of Connecticut Woman

Upon receipt of the news that a Connecticut newspaper had published an article stating that one woman had died and three others had become ill following a meal consisting of "roast beef and canned goods," the Association arranged for a prompt investigation through contact with the Connecticut State Board of Health. After finding out that the doctors called in on the case did not know the cause of illness and death and that after thorough investigation and tests made on samples of foods, the Board of Health found no evidence that canned or other foods were responsible, the Association immediately wrote the newspaper, which published the apparently erroneous report, calling attention to the findings of the investigation and requested that these findings be published in fairness to the canning industry.

Death Takes Salmon Canner

Thad McGlinn, secretary-treasurer Pacific-American Fisheries, Inc., and treasurer of Deming and Gould, Bellingham, Wash., died last week at Bellingham after an illness of two years. Mr. McGlinn, whose career was closely connected with the development of salmon fishing and canning in the Puget Sound area, was 60 at the time of his death. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

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PART 3270—CONTAINERS

[Conservation Order M-81 as Amended Apr. 25, 1946]

CANS

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of materials entering into the manufacture of cans for defense, for private account and for export, and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense.

§ 3270.31 *Conservation Order M-81*—(a) *What this order does.* This order establishes the sequence of manufacture and delivery, and limits the use of cans made of tinplate, terneplate or blackplate. The order lists in Schedule I the only products which may be packed in tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate cans. Certain exceptions are stated in paragraphs (h), (i), (j), and (k).

(b) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this order:

(1) "Can" means any unused container made in whole or in part of tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate, which is suitable for packing any product. The term includes any container which has a closure or fitting, made in whole or in part of tinplate, terneplate or blackplate, but does not include a glass container having such a closure or fitting. The term does not include fluid milk shipping containers.

(2) "Tinplate" means steel sheets coated with tin (including primes and seconds) and includes (i) electrolytic tinplate in which the tin coating is applied by electrolytic deposition, and (ii) hot dipped tinplate in which the tin coatings are applied by immersion in molten tin. The term includes hot dipped tinplate waste-waste, but not electrolytic tinplate waste-waste or tinplate waste.

(3) "Terneplate" means steel sheets coated with terne metal (including primes and seconds). The term does not include terneplate waste-waste or terneplate waste. "Terne metal" means the lead-tin alloy used as the coating for terneplate but does not include lead recovered from secondary sources which contains not more than 2½ percent residual tin.

(4) "SCMT" means special coated manufacturers' terneplate.

(5) "Waste" means scrap tinplate and terneplate (including strips and circles) produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing cans and tinplate and terneplate strips produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing tinplate and terneplate. The term also includes tinplate and terneplate parts recovered from used cans.

(6) "Waste-waste" means hot dipped or electrolytic tin-coated steel sheets or steel sheets coated with terne metal which have been rejected during processing by the producer because of imperfections which disqualify such sheets from sale as primes or seconds.

(7) "Blackplate" means steel sheets (other than tinplate or terneplate) 29 gauge or lighter. The term includes "blackplate rejects", chemically treated blackplate (CTB), electrolytic tinplate waste-waste, terneplate waste-waste, tinplate waste, and terneplate waste. The term does not include hot dipped tinplate waste-waste.

RESTRICTIONS ON CAN MANUFACTURERS

(c) *General restrictions on sale, manufacture and delivery.* No person shall sell, manufacture or deliver any cans which he knows, or has reason to believe, will be accepted or used in violation of any provision of this order.

(d) *Manufacturing and delivery preferences for certain types of cans.* (1) Can manufacturers must disregard preference ratings (except AAA) in accepting and filling orders for cans.

(2) Every can manufacturer must regard each of his requirements contracts as an order calling for delivery of cans in the quantities and at the times he reasonably anticipates will be requested under the contract, based on past experience under the same or similar contracts. (A "requirements contract" is a contract under which a purchaser of cans agrees to buy his entire requirements of cans from a certain can manufacturer for a stated period without specifying the delivery dates on which the cans will be required or the quantities which will be required.) So far as practicable every can manufacturer shall schedule his operations (including his ordering of tinplate, terneplate and blackplate) so as to permit delivery of cans in the quantities and at the times he reasonably anticipates will be requested. Where he is unable to schedule all orders for cans for delivery at the time he anticipates will be requested, he should schedule his operations and select the orders to be placed in his production schedule according to the following preference:

(i) Anticipated requirements for cans to pack products designated with the letter A in Column 2 of Schedule I, or cans for home canning made under paragraph (j).

(ii) Anticipated requirements for cans to pack products designated with the letter B in Column 2 of Schedule I.

(iii) Anticipated requirements for cans to pack products designated with the letter C in Column 2 of Schedule I.

(3) A can manufacturer must not wait until he receives actual delivery orders under his requirements contracts before giving those contracts the preferential treatment described in paragraph (d) (2). Also he must not fill any orders for cans with lower preference designations if by doing so he will make himself unable to meet deliveries which he reasonably anticipates will be requested for cans with a higher preference.

(e) *Completion and sale of outdated cans.* Whenever can material specifications for a product are changed by an amendment to this order, a can manufacturer must continue to sell, make and deliver cans for that product (subject to the preferences of paragraph (d)) in accordance with the former specifications and must not make any cans conforming to the new specifications as long as there is available to him tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate which was intended for use under the former specifications, and which was in process at the tin mill or in its inventory for his account, or in his own inventory on the date of the change.

(f) *Certificate for deliveries of cans.* No can manufacturer shall sell, make or deliver any cans unless he has received from the purchaser after March 1, 1946, a certificate signed manually or as provided in Priorities Regulation 7. This certificate shall be in substantially the following form and once filed by a purchaser with a supplier, covers all future deliveries from the supplier to that purchaser:

> The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to criminal penalties for misrepresentation, that he is familiar with Order M-81 of the Civilian Production Administration, and that all purchases from you of items regulated by that order, and the use of the cans by the undersigned, will be in compliance with that order.

The standard certificate described in Priorities Regulation 7 may not be used in place of this certificate. Any person who has given a certificate under this order before March 1, 1946, need not file a new certificate until March 14, 1946.

RESTRICTIONS ON CAN USERS

(g) *General restrictions on use of cans.* No person may use a tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate can for any purpose other than for packing the products listed in Schedule I in accordance with the packing quota, size and material limitations set forth in that schedule. The only exceptions to this rule are set forth in paragraphs (h) through (k).

(h) *Exception for small users.* Any person whose total use of cans for packing in any calendar year requires less than 250 base boxes of tinplate and terneplate may use cans with the soldered parts made from 0.25 electrolytic tinplate for packing any product, except animal food (see paragraph (i)),

Such small users are exempt from packing quotas for tinplate or terneplate cans.

(i) *Exception for persons without quotas.* Where a packing quota is established in Schedule I for a particular product, any person who did not pack that product during the base period stated may continue to pack it until March 14, 1946 without regard to the packing quota. If he wants to pack that product after that date, he must apply for a quota by filing a letter in duplicate with the Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C., *Ref:* M-81. This letter should state what product or products he wants to pack and what facilities he has for this purpose. Civilian Production Administration will assign a quota to him on an equitable basis in view of the quotas of other packers in the industry.

(j) *Exception for products which are not to be sold.* Cans may be used to pack any product which is not to be sold in the same or different form, but this does not permit the use of cans contrary to the other provisions of the order for the purpose of advertising or promoting the sale of a product.

As explained in paragraph (d) a can manufacturer shall schedule requirements of cans produced for home canning under this paragraph in accordance with preference "A". Any other cans produced under this paragraph shall be scheduled in accordance with preference "C".

(k) *Exception for cans permitted before an amendment.* Whenever can material specifications for a product are changed by an amendment to this order, any person may pack that product in any can which was permitted before the amendment if the can, or the tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate incorporated in it, was in his inventory, in the inventory of the can manufacturer, or in process or in inventory at a tin mill for the account of the can manufacturer on the date of the amendment. A packer must accept and use (within quota) any outdated cans for any product produced under paragraph (e) which the can manufacturer offers to him before using any cans for that product produced under the new specifications.

(l) *Prohibition against use of tinplate for cans for animal food.* No person shall use cans with any part made of tinplate, tinplate waste-waste, or tinplate waste, for packing any food which is not intended and suitable for human consumption. The use of such cans for animal and pet food is not permitted.

MISCELLANEOUS

(m) *Appeals.* Appeals from this order shall be filed by addressing a letter in triplicate to the Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C., *Ref:* M-81. The letter of appeal need not follow any particular form. It should state informally, but completely, the provisions appealed from, the precise relief desired, the reasons why denial of the appeal would result in undue and excessive hardship, and such other statistical and narrative information as may be pertinent.

(n) *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-81.

(o) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or who, in connection with this order wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further delivery of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

Issued this 23d day of April 1946.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

SCHEDULE 1

Column 1. Listed products. Listed in this column are the only products, which may be packed in cans. Certain exceptions are stated in paragraphs (h), (i), (j), and (k).

Column 2. Sequence of manufacture and delivery. This column indicates the sequence which a can manufacturer must follow in the manufacture and delivery of cans permitted by this order. (see paragraph (d)).

Column 3. Packing quotas. (a) This column indicates the permitted packing quotas for the respective listed products. The quotas for the respective products are not interchangeable unless so noted. Where the word "unlimited" appears in the column opposite a particular product this means that a packer may use the specified cans in an unlimited quantity to pack that particular product. Where the permitted packing quota is specified with a percentage only, as for example, "100%", this means that the packer's packing quota for the calendar year 1946 is 100% of the quantity, by area of measurement of tinplate, terneplate and blackplate used by him for packing the particular product during 1941 or 1945, whichever was greater. Where the percentage is followed by a year, as, for example, "100% of 1944" this means that the packer's packing quota for 1946 is 100% of the quantity, by area of measurement of tinplate, terneplate and blackplate used by him for packing the particular product during the base year specified. Cans used for packing any product for U. S. Army or Navy use are exempt from the quota restrictions, and, in determining the packing quota for any product, all cans packed for these agencies during the base period specified shall be excluded.

(b) In addition to the general quota restrictions described above, from March 1 to September 30, 1946, no packer may use or accept delivery in any calendar month, or order for delivery in any calendar month, more cans for a product with a packing quota than 10% of his 1946 quota for that product. This monthly limit does not apply to any product marked with an asterisk (*) in column 3 of Schedule I, or to any person whose total use of cans in 1946 does not exceed one carload. Also it does not require any person to order or accept delivery of cans in less than carload lots.

(c) For products designated with the letter "B" in Column 2 the quota restrictions apply to all cans for that product (including any cans made wholly of blackplate); except that any packer may order, accept delivery of, and use cans made wholly of blackplate in addition to his quota if the cans were completely fabricated on March 1, 1946, or if the packer notifies the can manufacturer in writing that the additional blackplate cans are to be scheduled in accordance with preference "C".

(d) For products designated with the letter "C" in Column 2, the quota restrictions do not apply to cans made wholly of blackplate.

Column 4, Can sizes. This column indicates the permitted sizes of cans, except that any person may use for packing any listed product a can which is larger than the largest listed size for packing that product. Wherever the can size is specified by weight, the weight referred to shall be net weight of the contents of the can. Other can sizes are described in the terminology common to the industry such as "cylinder", "picnic", "oval", "drawn", "tall", "2", "10", "25", etc.

Columns 5 and 6. Can materials. These columns specify the materials permitted for the soldered and nonsoldered parts of the cans for each of the listed products. Any person may also use for packing a listed product blackplate cans or cans with a tin coating lighter than that specified for that product. Hot dipped tinplate waste-waste may be used wherever 0.50 or heavier tinplate is specified. Wherever "CTB" (chemically treated blackplate) is specified for food products 0.50 electrolytic tinplate may be substituted where such cans are to be delivered to the Army or the Navy for overseas use; however, where in such cases the cans are to pack listed meat products, 1.25 tinplate may be substituted. Wherever ECMT is specified, 0.25 electrolytic tinplate may be used. When only a figure is given in Column 5 or Column 6, this means that tinplate may be used for the part, and the figure given indicates the maximum weight of tin coating per single base box. Menders arising in the production of 0.50 electrolytic tinplate, which have been hot dipped with a maximum tin coating of 1.25 pounds per base box, may be used wherever 0.50 or heavier tinplate is specified in these columns. Menders arising in the production of 0.25 electrolytic tinplate which have been converted into ECMT may be used wherever 0.25 or heavier tinplate is specified in this order for nonfood cans. When a scored can is used to pack any of the meat products listed in this schedule, 1.25 tinplate may be used for the body of the can.

SCHEDULE 1—Continued

Note: Table amended Apr. 22, 1943.

Product (1)	Symbols for column (2)	Packing spaces (3)	Can sizes (4)	Can materials: Enameled parts (5)	Can materials: Nonenameled parts (6)
Fruit and Fruit Products					
1. Apples, including crab apples.	A	Unlimited	10	1.00	0.70
2. Apple butter	C	80%	10	1.00	1.00
3. Apple juice, canned cans, plain bodies.	C	80%	1 cyl., 10	1.00	1.00
			1 cyl., 10	1.00	.00
4. Apple sauce, including sauce from crabapples.	A	Unlimited	2 10	1.00	.00
5. Apricots	A	Unlimited	2½ 10	1.00	1.00
6. Bananas	C	80%	2 10	1.00	1.00
7. Berries	A	Unlimited	2 2½ 10	1.00	1.00
8. Cherries	A	Unlimited	2 2½ 10	1.00	1.00
9. Cherry juice	A	80%	2 2 cyl. 10	1.00	1.00
10. Citrus concentrates	A	Unlimited	46, 1 cylinder, 2 2½ 10.	1.00	1.00
11. Citrus pulp and peel	A	Unlimited	2 2½	1.00	1.00
12. Cranberries	A	Unlimited	2 10	1.00	1.00
13. Currants	C	80%	2 10	1.00	1.00
14. Dehydrated fruits, except prunes.	C	80%	2	.00	.00
15. Dehydrated prunes	C	80%	2	1.00	1.00
16. Figs	A	Unlimited	2½ 10	1.00	.00
17. Fruit cocktail	A	Unlimited	2½ 10	1.00	.00
18. Frozen fruits:					
a. Frozen cherries	A	100% 1040*	30 lb	.00	.00
b. Frozen fruits, except cherries.	A	100%	30 lb	.00	.00
c. Frozen fruits	A	Unlimited	Any	Fibre Body	CTB
19. Fruits, mixed and for salad.	A	Unlimited	2½ 10	1.00	.00
20. Grape juice and grape pulp.	A	Unlimited	1 gal	1.00	1.00
21. Grapes	C	80% *	2 2½ 10	1.00	1.00
22. Grapefruit juice	A	Unlimited	2 2 cyl. 10	1.00	1.00
23. Grapefruit, orange or mixed segments.	A	Unlimited	2 2 cyl. 10	1.00	1.00
24. Jams, jellies, marmalades, and preserves.	C	80%	10	1.00	1.00
25. Lemon juice	B	100% *	46, 52 tall, 2 10	1.00	1.00
26. Lime juice	B	100% *	46, 52 tall, 2 10	1.00	1.00
27. Nectars	C	80%	2 2 cyl. 10	1.00	.00
28. Olives	A	Unlimited	1 tall, 2½ 10	1.00	1.00
29. Orange juice	A	Unlimited	2 2 cyl. 10	1.00	1.00
30. Orange-grapefruit juice	A	Unlimited	2 2 cyl. 10	1.00	1.00
31. Papayas and juice	C	80%	2 2 cyl. 10	1.00	1.00
32. Peaches	A	Unlimited	2½ 10	1.00	.00
33. Pears	A	Unlimited	2½ 10	1.00	.00
34. Pecans	A	Unlimited	1 gal	1.00	1.00
35. Pineapple	A	Unlimited	1 flat, 2, 2½, 3 cyl. 10.	1.00	1.00
36. Pineapple juice	A	Unlimited	2 2 cyl. 10	1.00	1.00
37. Plums	A	Unlimited	2½ 10	1.00	1.00
38. Prunes, dried in syrup	C	80%	2	1.00	1.00
39. Prunes, fresh	A	Unlimited	2½ 10	1.00	1.00
40. Prune juice	C	80%	2 2 cyl. 10	1.00	1.00
41. Quinces	C	80%	2 10	1.00	.00
Vegetables and Vegetable Products					
42. Artichokes	C	80%	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
43. Asparagus	A	Unlimited	2 2½ 10	1.00	1.00
44. Beans, dried:					
a. with tomato sauce (for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only).	A	Unlimited	300	1.00	CTB
b. with tomato sauce (other than for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use).	B	100%	300	1.00	CTB
c. without tomato sauce	B	100%	300	.00	CTB
45. Beans, green or wax	A	Unlimited	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
45a. Beans, fresh shelled	A	Unlimited	2 2½ 10	.00	CTB
46. Bean and bamboo sprouts.	C	80%	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
47. Beets	A	Unlimited	2 2½ 10	1.00	1.00
48. Broccoli	C	80% *	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
49. Brussels sprouts	C	80% *	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
50. Carrots	C	Unlimited	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
51. Carrot juice	C	80% *	2 2 cyl. 10	1.00	.00
52. Cabbage	C	80% *	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
53. Cauliflower	C	80% *	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
54. Celery	C	80% *	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
55. Celery juice	C	80% *	2 2 cyl. 10	1.00	.00
56. Chard	C	80% *	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
57. Chili sauce	C	80% *	2 2½ 10	1.00	1.00
58. Chow-chow	C	80% *	2 2½ 10	1.00	1.00
59. Corn	A	Unlimited	2 2 vac. 10	.00	.00
60. Dehydrated vegetables:					
a. dehydrated onions and garlic.	A	100% *	Any	.00	CTB
b. all other (including dehydrated soups).	A	80% *	Any	.00	CTB
61a. Frozen vegetables	A	100% *	30 lb	.00	.00

Product (1)	Symbols for column (2)	Packing spaces (3)	Can sizes (4)	Can materials: Enameled parts (5)	Can materials: Nonenameled parts (6)
Vegetables and Vegetable Products—Con.					
61b. Frozen vegetables	A	Unlimited	Any	CTB	Fibre
62. Green leafy vegetables	A	Unlimited	2 2½ 10	1.00	1.00
63. Hominy	A	80%	2 2½ 10	.00	CTB
64. Lentils	A	80%	300	.00	CTB
65. Mixed vegetables, fresh	A	100% *	1, 2 vac, 2½ 10	1.00	.00
66. Mushrooms	A	80%	46, 52, 62	1.00	1.00
67. Okra	A	100% *	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
68. Onions	A	80%	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
69. Peas, green	A	Unlimited	2 2 vac, 10	1.00	.00
70. Peas & carrots	A	100% *	2 2½ 10	1.00	.00
71. Pickles	A	80% *	10	1.00	1.00
72. Pimientos and peppers	A	Unlimited	2½ 10	1.00	.00
73. Potatoes, sweet	A	100% *	2½ 2 vac	1.00	.00
74. Pumpkin and squash	A	100% *	2½ 10	1.00	.00
75. Rhubarb	A	80%	2 2½ 10	1.00	1.00
76. Sauerkraut	A	100% *	2½ 10	1.00	1.00
77. Sauerkraut juice	A	80%	2, 2 cyl. 10	1.00	1.00
78. Soups:					
a. Seasonal soups from fresh vegetables, asparagus, pea, spinach, tomato and mushroom.	A	Unlimited	1 picnic	1.00	.00
b. All other soups	B	100%	1 picnic	1.00	.00
79. Succotash	B	100% *	2 2½ 10	.00	CTB
80. Tomatoes	A	Unlimited	2 2½ 10	1.00	1.00
81. Tomatoes and okra	A	100% *	2 2½ 10	1.00	1.00
82. Tomato catsup	A	Unlimited	2½, 2 cyl. 10	1.00	1.00
83. Tomato juice	A	Unlimited	2, 2 cyl. 10	1.00	.00
84. Tomato juice with other vegetable juices.	A	Unlimited	2, 2 cyl., 10	1.00	1.00
85. Tomato paste	A	Unlimited	62	1.00	1.00
86. Tomato pulp and puree	A	Unlimited	1 picnic	1.00	1.00
87. Tomato sauce, including spaghetti sauce.	A	Unlimited	62 short, 1 picnic	1.00	1.00
88. Turnips	C	80%	2, 2½ 10	1.00	.00
Fish and shellfish (processed and in hermetically sealed cans)					
89. Clams	A	Unlimited	½ flat, 211 x 304, 1 picnic.	.00	.00
90. Codfish cakes	C	80%	10 oz	.00	.00
91. Crabmeat	A	Unlimited	½ flat, 1 picnic	.00	.00
92. Crayfish	A	80%	1 picnic	.00	.00
93. Eels	C	80%	300	.00	.00
94. Finnan haddie	A	80%	300	.00	.00
95. Fish cakes	A	Unlimited	300, 2	.00	.00
96. Fish, ground	A	100%	300	.00	.00
97. Fish livers and fish liver oils.	A	Unlimited	2 gal	1.00	1.00
98. Fish roe	A	Unlimited	300, ½ oval	.00	.00
99. Herring, Atlantic (inc including sardines.	A	Unlimited	¼ drawn, ½ drawn, ¾ three piece, 300.		
			Round cans	.00	.00
			Oblong cans	1.00 (Body)	.00
			Oval cans	1.00	1.00
100. Herring, Pacific fish	A	Unlimited	1 tall	.00	.00
101. Herring, river, baked or boiled, skinless.	A	Unlimited	300, 2	.00	.00
102. Lobsters	C	80%	1 picnic	.00	.00
103. Mackerel	A	Unlimited	300	.00	.00
104. Menhaden	A	Unlimited	300	.00	.00
105. Mullet	A	Unlimited	300	.00	.00
106. Muscels	A	Unlimited	1 picnic, 2, 10	.00	.00
107. Oysters	A	Unlimited	1 picnic, 1 tall, 2,	.00	.00
108. Pilchards, including sardines.	A	Unlimited	46 short, ½ oblong, 300, 1 oval.		
			Round cans	.00	.00
			Oblong cans	1.00 (Body)	1.00
			Oval cans	1.00	1.00
109. Salmon	A	Unlimited	½ flat, 1 flat, 1 tall.	1.00	.00
110. Shad	A	Unlimited	300	.00	.00
111. Shrimp	A	Unlimited	1 picnic, 5 (202 x 410).	.00	.00
112. Shrimp, fresh cooked Alaska refrigerated.	A	Unlimited	1 picnic	1.00	.00
113. Squid	A	Unlimited	300	.00	.00
114. Tuna	A	Unlimited	½ pure, 1 tuna, 4 lb. tuna.	.00	.00
115. Turtle	A	Unlimited	300	.00	.00
Dairy Products					
116a. Butter, processed (for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only).	A	Unlimited	1 lb	.00	.00
116b. Butter and margarine	B	100%	1 lb	.00	.00
117. Cream, frozen	A	Unlimited	30 lb	1.00	1.00

[1] 1.00 tinplate may be used for enameled parts, but to the extent he used 1.00 tinplate for these cans the packer must charge his quota with double the area of 1.00 tinplate used.

Schedule 1—Continued

Product	Sequence of manufacture and delivery	Packing quota	Can size	Can materials	
				Soldered parts	Nonsoldered parts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dairy Products—Con.					
118. Ice cream and ice cream mix (wet).	C	50%	1 qt.	0.80	0.80
119. Liquid modifications of milk.	A	Unlimited	6 oz.	.75	.75
120. Milk, condensed	A	Unlimited	14 oz.	.75	.75
121. Milk, evaporated	A	Unlimited	6 oz.	0.75	0.75
			14½ oz.	1.25	1.25
122. Milk, goat	A	Unlimited	14½ oz.	1.25	1.25
123. Milk (skimmed) dry or powdered.	B	100%	50 lb.	.50	.50
124. Milk (whole) dry or powdered	A	Unlimited	1 lb., 2½ lb., 5 lb., 25 lb., 50 lb.	.50	CTB
Meat and meat products (processed and in hermetically sealed cans)					
125. Meat products as follows:					
a. Bacon	C	50%	24 oz.	.50	CTB
			14 lb.	1.25	1.25
b. Beef, veal and mutton or pork (corned, roast or boiled).	A	Unlimited			
Cans with all seams soldered.			Any	1.25	1.25
Cans with only side seam soldered.			Any	.50	CTB
c. Brains	B	100%	10½ oz.	.50	CTB
d. Chili con carne:					
1. Without beans	A	100%	16 oz.	.50	.50
2. With beans	B	100%	16 oz.	.50	.50
e. Corned beef hash	B	100%	16 oz.	.50	CTB
f. Hamburger with or without onions.	C	50%	12 oz.	.50	.50
g. Hams, whole	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
h. Luncheon meats	A	Unlimited	12 oz.	.50	CTB
i. Meat and gravy including goulash.	C	50%	12 oz.	.50	.50
j. Meat loaf	B	100%	7 oz.	.50	CTB
k. Meat spreads	A	Unlimited	3 oz.	.50	CTB
l. Pickled pigs feet	C	50%	2	1.50	1.50
m. Pork and soya links	C	50%	16 oz.	.50	CTB
n. Potted meats	A	Unlimited	3¼ oz.	.50	CTB
o. Sausage, bulk	B	100%	24 oz.	.50	CTB
p. Sausage in casings:					
1. Vienna sausage	A	100%	4 oz., 5 oz., 9 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz., 24 oz., 5, 10.	.50	CTB
2. Frankfurters, pork sausage.	B	100%		.50	CTB
3. Sausage in oil, lard or rendered pork fat.	B	100%		.50	CTB
q. Scrapple	C	50%	300	.50	CTB
r. Stews	C	50%	16 oz.	.50	.50
s. Tamales	C	50%	300	.50	.50
t. Tongue	A	Unlimited	6 oz.	.50	CTB
u. Tripe	C	50%	24 oz.	1.25	1.25
Poultry and Poultry Products (Processed and in Hermetically Sealed Cans)					
126. Chicken and veal with noodles.	C	50%	300	.50	CTB
127. Chicken a la king	C	50%	300	.50	CTB
128. Enchiladas	C	50%	300	.50	.50
129. Turkey or chicken	B	100%	6 oz.	.50	CTB
130. Poultry spreads	C	50%	6 oz.	.50	CTB
Miscellaneous Food Products					
131. Baby foods—chopped and pureed.	A	Unlimited	202 B F (202 x 214)	1.50	1.50
Liquid milk formula	A	Unlimited	14½ oz.	1.25	1.25
Soybean milk, liquid	A	Unlimited	300	1.25	.50
Dry or powdered milk formula.	A	Unlimited	1 lb.	.50	CTB
132. Bakery Products containing more than 12% moisture.	C	50%	Any	.50	.50
133. Beer, packed for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only.	A	Unlimited	12 oz.	.50	.50
134. Cereal, for export only	B	100%	1 lb.	.50	CTB
135. Chop suey	C	50%	2	1.25	.50
136. Chow mein	C	50%	2	1.25	.50
137. Coconut, shredded	C	50%	1 pinnie	.50	CTB
138. Eggs, frozen	A	Unlimited	30 lb.	.50	.50
139. Extracts and flavorings, liquid.	C	50%	Any	1.25	1.25
140. Honey	A	Unlimited	2½	1.25	1.25
141. Lima bean loaf	C	50%	300	.50	CTB
142. Lobster Newburg	C	50%	300	.50	.50
143. Macaroni with cheese or tomato sauce.	C	50%	300	1.25	.50

Product	Sequence of manufacture and delivery	Packing quota	Can size	Can materials	
				Soldered parts	Nonsoldered parts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Miscellaneous Food Products—Con.					
144. Nuts, salted, for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only.	A	Unlimited	4 oz.	25	CTB
145. Oils, liquid edible	B	100%	5 gal.	1.25	1.25
			1 pt., 1 qt., 1 gal.	.50	.50
146. Pastes and condiments	C	50%	Any	1.25	0.50
147a. Peanut butter and other nut butters (for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only.	A	Unlimited	25 lb	.50	CTB
147b. Peanut butter and other nut butters (other than for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use).	C	50%	25 lb	.50	CTB
148. Ravioli	C	50%	300	1.25	.50
149. Soda fountain fruit and other acid syrups.	C	50%	10	1.25	1.25
150. Spaghetti in sauce	C	50%	300	1.25	.50
151. Special dietary foods	B	100%	2, 2½, 10	.50	CTB
152. Syrups, cane, maple, molasses, corn, sorghum, and other non-acid syrups.	A	Unlimited	2½	1.25	1.25
153. Syrup, chocolate	B	100%	1 lb	.50	.50
154. Syrup, malt	C	50%	404 x 304	.50	.50
155. Yeast	C	50%	Any	.50	.50
156. Any other food products for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only.	A	Unlimited	Any	Any	Any
157. All other food products	C	Unlimited	Any	[1] CTB	[1] CTB
Nonfood Products					
157a. Abrasives and valve grinding compounds.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
158. Alcohol, pharmaceutical and chemically pure.	A	Unlimited	Any	1.25	1.25
159. Antifreeze	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
160. Aniline	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
161. Auto supplies only as follows:					
a. Radiator antirust compounds, liquid.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
b. Carbon removers	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
c. Radiator stop-leak	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
162. Bee feeder cans for use in shipping bees.	B	100%	Any	.50	CTB
163. Benzol, toluene, naphtha, xylene.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
164. Blood plasma	A	Unlimited	Any	.50	CTB
164a. Boiler sealing compound.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
164b. Buffing compounds	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
165. Carbon disulfide	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
165a. Caulking compound	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
166. Cements, only as follows:					
a. Neoprene base rubber cement.	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
b. Other synthetic rubbers, natural rubber, linoleum, latex types.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
167. Chemicals (dry) only as follows:					
a. Phenols	B	100%	Any	1.50	1.50
b. Ammonium salts	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
c. Chloropicrin	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
d. Bromoacetone	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
e. Monochloroacetone	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
f. Acrolein	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
g. Cyanide salts	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
h. Hypochlorite powders	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
168. Chemicals (liquid) only as follows:					
a. Alcohols, aldehyds and halogenated hydrocarbons.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
b. Sodium silicate	B	100%	Any	.50	.50
169. Cleaners only as follows:					
a. Wallpaper	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
b. Window spray	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
c. Radiator liquid	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
d. Cleaning fluids	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
170. Chloroform and ether	A	Unlimited	Any	1.25	1.25
171. Creosote and wood preservatives.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
172. Deodorizers	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
173. Disinfectants and germicides.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
174. Dyes (food)	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
175. Fire extinguisher fluid or powders.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
175a. Gasket assembling compounds.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
176. Glues and adhesives	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT

[1] See paragraph (1) for animal and pet food.

[2] A packer who used fibre body cans to pack paint in the base period may include the area of fibre used by him for that purpose in computing his use of tinplate, terneplate, and blackplate in the base period.

Schedule I—Continued

Product	Sequence of quota packing and delivery	Packing quota	Can sizes	Can materials: Soldered parts	Can materials: Nonsoldered parts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Nonfood Products—Con.					
172. Glycerine	A	Unlimited	Any	1.50	1.50
173. Grain fumigant, liquid	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
173a. Graphite, with liquid content.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
173b. Greases, lubricating	B	100%	Any	CTB	CTB
175. Hydraulic brake fluid	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
180. Ink, spirit aniline and rotogravure.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
181. Inks, printing, duplicating and lithographing.	B	100%	Any	CTB	CTB
182. Insecticides and fungicides (liquid).	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
183. Lubricating oils including motor oil.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
184. Lye	B	100%	Any	CTB	CTB
185. Nicotine sulphate	B	100%	Any	1.50	1.50
186. Oils, essential; distilled or cold pressed.	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
187. Oils, transformer	B	100%	Any	.50	.50
188. Ointments and salves	B	100%	Any	CTB	CTB
189. Paints:	B	[1] 100%			
a. aluminum paint	B	Products are interchangeable.	Any	SCMT	CTB
b. copper bottom or anti-fouling.	B		Any	1.25	1.25
c. lacquers and lacquer thinners.	B		Any	SCMT	SCMT
d. paste water paints, including resin emulsion.	B		Any	SCMT	SCMT
e. Pigmented oil paints	B		Any	SCMT	CTB
f. Varnishes, oil stains, shingle stain.	B		Any	SCMT	CTB
190. Plastic wood	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
191. Phosphorus	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
192. Pollshes and waxes	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
193. Potassium permanganate, reagent grade.	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
194. Putty	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
195. Roof cements	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
196. Rust preventative	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
197. Shellac	B	100%	Any	(2)	(2)
198. Soap, liquid	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
198a. Soap, paste	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
199. Sodium and potassium metals	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
200. Sodium peroxide	B	100%	Any	.50	.50
200a. Soldering paste	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
201. Stamp pads	B	100%	Any		(2)
202. Toilet bowl and drain cleaners.	B	100%	Any	CTB	CTB
203. Turpentine	B	100%	Any	.50	.50
204. Varnish and paint removers.	B	100%	Any	.50	.50
204a. Welding Fluxes	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
205. Worm killer, sheep and cattle dip, sheep and horse drench, roost paint, poultry remedies and other liquid disinfectants.	b	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
206. Any nonfood product for U. S. Army or Navy use only.	A	Unlimited	Any	Any	Any
207. Any other nonfood product	C	80%	Any	SCMT	CTB

[1] See paragraph (1) for animal and pet food.

[2] 8-lb. terneplate.